

Biodiversity: Refers to the variety of life and its processes, including the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Bio-solids: The nutrient rich by-product of wastewater treatment, generated by channeling human waste through treatment plants and collection systems. Although the terms bio-solids and sewage sludge are often used interchangeably, bio-solids are the end product after treating sewage sludge with anaerobic digestion in combination with heat. Federal, state and local ordinances regulate the use of bio-solids. Disposal of bio-solids refers to dumping of bio-solids where there is no agronomic use for the material. This activity is prohibited. Land application of bio-solids means the agronomic use of bio-solids on lands for a beneficial use. Generally, application of bio-solids on agriculturally designated lands is addressed in the Agriculture Element and the application of bio-solids on open space lands is addressed in this Element.

Best Management Practice (BMP): A technique, process, activity, or structure used or developed to reduce the pollutant content of a storm-water discharge.

Blue line stream: A perennial (continuous flow) or intermittent (seasonal flow) creek, stream or watercourse indicated by a solid or broken blue line on a U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5 minute series quadrangle map.

Buffer Zone: An area of land separating two distinct land uses that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one land use on the other.

Buildout; Build-out: Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under current or proposed planning or zoning designations. (See "Carrying Capacity")

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A state law requiring state and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before action can be taken on the proposed project. General Plans require the preparation of a "program EIR."

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Sets targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in California to slow the onset of human-induced climate change.

Caltrans: California Department of Transportation.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): A colorless, odorless gas that occurs naturally in the Earth's atmosphere. Significant quantities are also emitted into the air by fossil fuel combustion. (See also the California Climate Change Glossary.)

than exist apart from it. LID's goal is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source.

Mineral Resource: Land on which known deposits of commercially viable mineral or aggregate deposits exist. This designation is applied to sites determined by the California Geological Survey as being a resource of regional significance and is intended to help maintain the quarrying operations and protect them from encroachment of incompatible land uses.

Mixed Use: Properties on which various uses such as office, commercial, institutional, and residential are combined in a single building or on a single site in an integrated development project with significant functional interrelationships and a coherent physical design. A "single site" may include contiguous properties.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards: The pre-scribed level of pollutants in the outside air that cannot be exceeded legally during a specified time in a specified geographical area.

National Register of Historic Places: The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in the nation's history or whose artistic or architectural value is unique. used in reference to air quality. (See "Attainment.").

Native Species: A species within its natural range or natural zone of dispersal, i.e., within the range it would or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction and/or care by humans.

Natural Area Preserve: An area of land or water managed by County Parks, a similar public agency, or a private non-profit which remains in a predominantly natural or undeveloped state to provide resource protection and passive recreation for present and future generations. (Parks and Recreation Element)

Non-Attainment: The condition of not achieving a desired or required level of performance. Frequently used in reference to air quality.

Oak: Any species in the genus *Quercus*.

Oak woodlands: An oak stand with a greater than 10 percent canopy cover or that may have historically supported greater than 10 percent canopy cover. - *California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act*.

Open Space: Open Space as defined by the Government Code includes a broad range of resources: "...any parcel or area of land or water which is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open space use...as designated on a local ...open space plan as any of the following...open space for the preservation of natural resources...the managed production of

resource...for outdoor recreation...for public health and safety..." (Government code 65560(B); see Appendix 7 of this Element for the complete Government Code definition). This COSE addresses certain of these open space resources called "open space lands" (see the following definition). Agricultural lands and open space resources thereon are addressed in the Agriculture Element. Other open space areas and habitats called Natural Areas are addressed in the Parks and Recreation Element.

Open space lands: For the purposes of ~~described in this Element~~, open space lands are resources or features of the landscape with unique or sensitive habitat for plants and animals, recreational opportunities, distinctive scenic values, hazards that threaten public health and safety, or archeological or historical sites, and areas containing major mineral deposits.

Ordinance: A law or regulation set forth and adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.

Ozone: Produced when gases or vapors created by cars, solvents, factories, and pesticides mix and react in the presence of sunlight. This results in certain health effects such as breathing difficulties, lung damage, coughing, and chest pains.

Paleontology: The science of the forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by their fossils.

Particulate Matter (PM10) and Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5): Fine mineral, metal, smoke, soot, and dust particles suspended in the air. While particulate matter also has many natural sources, human derived sources such as vehicle exhaust, road dust, mineral quarries, grading, demolition, agricultural tilling, and burning are major contributors to exceedances in our county. In addition to reducing visibility, particulate matter can lodge in the lungs and cause serious, long-term respiratory illness and other health problems. The smaller the size of the particle, the deeper it can penetrate into the lungs, and the more difficult it is to expel.)

Preservation: To keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction.

Production Agriculture: Refer to the Agriculture Element of the County General Plan, Appendix F, Production Agriculture Determination.

Reclamation: The process of land treatment that minimizes and mitigates otherwise unavoidable or existing water degradation, air pollution, damage to aquatic or wildlife habitat, flooding, erosion, and other adverse effects from surface or underground mining operations, including adverse surface effects incidental to underground mines, so that mined lands are reclaimed and restored to a usable condition readily adaptable for alternate land uses and that